

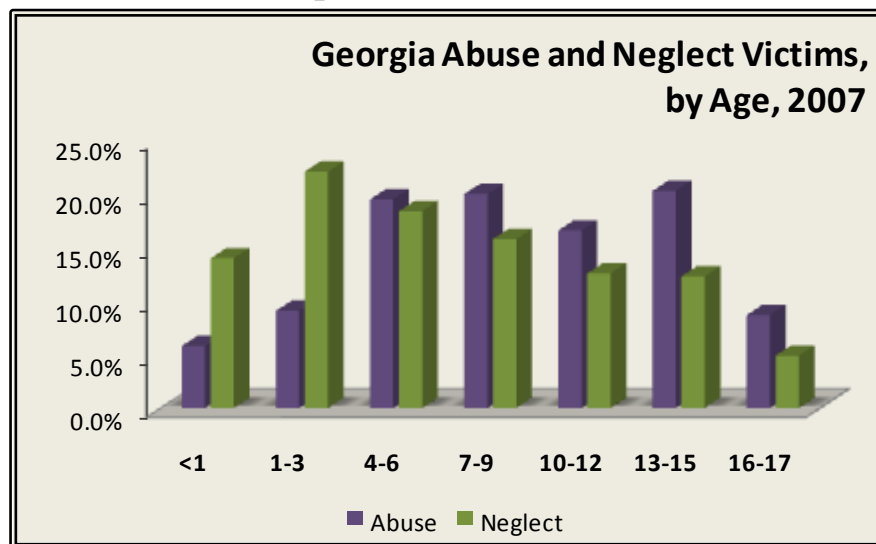


SAFE

- *ENHANCE Family Relationships*

GOCF outcome indicator: risk of child abuse and neglect
-for children ages 0-5; elementary, middle, and high school students

Child maltreatment is defined as any act inflicted on a child by a parent or caregiver that causes harm, potential harm, or threat of harm to a child.



Data Source: Georgia Children's Health Alliance, Refocus on Child Health in Georgia, 2010.

In Georgia, several factors have been identified as possible indicators of the risk for child abuse and neglect, including apparent disabilities of child, employment status of caretaker, family structure (such as single parent households), and caretaker substance abuse and mental health characteristics. A child's age is also a risk factor for maltreatment; among substantiated cases, the percentage of neglect cases is greater in younger children, and the percentage of abuse cases is greater in older children. Abused children are more likely to be involved in delinquent behavior, experience teen pregnancy, be at a greater risk for sexually transmitted diseases, and generally have at least one psychological disorder. In order to combat the risks of child abuse and neglect, effective intervention and prevention programs are tools that may target and reduce maltreatment risks for families.

- Child abuse and neglect (CAN) often goes unreported.
- Children from birth to age 5 or that have disabilities are at the highest risk for CAN.
- Domestic violence is a key indicator of whether a child is at risk for CAN.
- A black, non-Hispanic child is two times more likely to die as a result of abuse or neglect.

Data Source: Family Connection Partnership, Policy Practice Series Briefing Summary, 2006. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center, 2009. Stress Management, Center for Effective Parenting. Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect. (March 2010) Child Welfare Information Gateway. Prevent Child Abuse Georgia, 2010.



6 Tips To Help Parents Manage Stress:

1. Do not ignore feelings of stress
2. Try to look at stressful situations from another perspective
3. Try not to get stuck in one mind set or be a perfectionist
4. Develop good problem solving and organizational skills
5. Maintain a sense of humor and try to be positive
6. Do not be afraid to seek professional help